VOL, LVI.-NO. 186.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.

## HARRISON INAUGURATED.

The Ceremony Performed in a Pouring Rain.

## 400,000 PEOPLE IN THE CITY,

## And Everybody and Everything Drenched With Rain.

Cleveland Spent all the Night at His Besk Except Four Hours-Lots of Blunders in the Arrangements-Harrison Started for the Capitol Instead of the White House -Crowds Standing Hours in the Ruin at the Reviewing Stand-The New Presi dent's Innugural Address - He Looks Hopefully to the Contlaunuce of Our Protective System - He Has No Special Executive Policy for Any Section of the Country-The Civil Service Law to Be Enforced Fully and Without Evaston,

WASHINGTON, March 4. - The Harrison boodoo was over it ail. The influence of the unfortunate grandfather's hat seemed to dominate even the weather. The most minute accounts of all previous inaugurations fail to how that there ever was such an inauguration as this has been to-day. It was an absolute fizzle, and all on account of the weather.

Gen. Greely is an army man, and his politics are not generally known, but there is a feeling that he must be a Democrat, and that he has been perpetrating a great joke in constantly assuring the public of fair weather to-day. He is known to be a great friend of Cleveland, and if he has any influence with the weather it will be charged to that account. At 6 o'clock in the morning it was drizzling, just as it has been doing ever since last Wednesday. It rained in a leisurely, complecent way, as though without any effort.

The giorlous Seventh of New York had just marched into t In to its eating headquarters at Welcker's and the music of Cappa's seventyfive-horse power band had awakened the people in the best hotels. The first act of everybody was to go to the windows and look out. All felt a common sensation of surprise. It had rained so long that every one took it for



granted that it must be clear to-day, but there was no mistaking what was before the people's eves-a leaden sky, with heavy clouds chasing

one another overhead, a leaden shaft piercing the leaden clouds where the snow-white shaft to Washington's memory used to stand, and in the distance a curving leaden band where used to roll the white Potomac. Over all feil a slanting sheet of chilling rain. It was certain to box zold and nasty day for Harrison as well as for

The very air of Washington was so full of music that it may be said that the people breathed melody with the air as men breathe sulphur at the boiling springs. It was an ina vast thing as the atmosphere became charged with notes and demi-notes and quavers. First the air was assailed with the shrill, quick notes and blows of a life and drum corps, and then the music of a quartet of cornets wideped the breach and helped form a foundation for the tidal wave of harmony that began with the strong flood of Cappa's, and followed and swelled by the fumultuous clash-ing and vocification of a dezen marching brass orchestras from Peiladelphia and Baltimore, By 7 o'clock in the morning the rapital of the United States was as literally naturated with music as for four days it had been dreached with rain. Music ascended to the heavens from every corner of the town. It invaded the alleyways, it searched the public buildings, it permeated the hotels, it dominated the atmosphere. It took on every form. except, possibly, the minstrel and Salvation Army form of tambourines and banjos. The very best bands in the United States were its llies. The very worst hands that man ever heard were its accomplished.

At that early hour in the morning there were men and women idle enough to find time to study the little traits of the enormous massing of neoule which distinguished the occasion, for it was an enormous assemblage. The fact that the grand programme fixeled out completely does not conflict with the other fact that there never was such a crowd in Washingten as it compassed to-day. To be more explicit, no city, comparatively speaking, ever entertained in this country a body of men and women like this, which doubled the population of the capital. which doubled the produitation of the capital, Washington's resistents number 210008, yet washington to clay sheltered 400,000 souls. Blost of these strangers, who were it the lottel and bearding houses, were awakened by the music in the air. Nine-tontais of them could not resist rolling out of hed and looking out of the windows, it was interesting to observe the different manner in which the we seeks performed this homes to curriously. Bell seeks formed this homes to curriously and house it is the country wouting only their night dresses. The may gain to be all to those old-fashioned institutions called modesty and decorate. The function is the production of the windows, or else function the streets. The platoene of men marching by spied them on every head, and gave them with mocking cheens and appropriate salites of wit. Although the women are sunposed to have more curriously than the men, it was not east the owner are sunposed to have more europeast to have more every pretty pictures all along the streets, rating because on many of them were pretty themselves, and more because they were also decorded to the work of the production of the windows or the allowed the work of the production of the windows or the safety of the large windows and leaves of the fact that the supposed to have been and appropriate salites of the large windows and leaves of the rest of the morning, besident to meet in the safety of the large windows and leaves of the rest of the morning the safety of the large windows and leaves of the rest of the morning the large them on every head and gave due to be different with mocking cheens and appropriate salites of the large windows of the work of the production of the Washington's residents number 210,000, yet Washington to-day sheltered 400,000 souls.

people swarmed in the streets. So hopeful is humanity that it may be safely wagered that nine-tenths of all the strangers felt their faith in Gen. Greely revive, and actually believed that the new President was going to break the Harrison family record and get into the White House with a dry skin.

In that two hours the people had a taste of what they might have enjoyed had this lull in the storm continued the rest of the day. While music weighted the air the surface of the earth itself became as gay with colors as the buntingladen house fronts. For once it seemed a though the men vied with the women in displaying varied colors in their raiment. Soldiers in blue, in red and white, in blue and red, in gold and black, and with waving plumes and gleaming epaulettes and swords. threaded their way along the streets, past the open-eyed, laughing women with their manycolored dresses-and, be it said, that nowhere except in New Orleans do women make so gorgeous a show as in this city, where they have a custom, even in midwinter, of adorn ing their already brilliant persons with radiant big bouquets. Then there were red-shirted firemen and red-coated bands



wooning through the streets likes fires upor a prairie; political clubs with red, white, and blue umbrellas, and clubs all in white overcoats and tan-colored gloves and white tiles, with flags at shoulder arms. Up among the flag-decorated balconies, rented out to sightseers. the pretty girls and well-dressed maof each of the forty-two States Solied down upon these pictures un-conscious of their own picturesqueness, They saw much more than we have described. much more than there is room to tell of. They saw cavalrymen and artillerymen, with their yellow and red plumes, clattering over the aspaalt pavements upon flery war horses. They saw lumbering trains of cannon and ammunition wagons thundering through the streets. mad cowboys dashing round the corners at the imminent peril of pedestrians, and all the gorgeous military bands of the country.

There were about 40,000 souls in various mil-

dows, and temporary scalloiding, waiting patiently in the soaking rain rather than lose their places by coming late.

Thus more than a quarter of a million of mon, women, and children spent more than half the daylight hours of yesterday. The majority kept still, either standing up along the curbs or sitting down in the seats they had hired. The minority elowed and fought their way from point to point, and kept moving. Thousands of them seemed simply to walk from one lityour store to another, counteracting their outside drenching with flouid sustenance, and growing more and more they and notsy as the hours went by. Altogether, sober or drunk, men or women they formed the most miserable, unharpy, sorry-looking malitude that any one has seen, bethaps, in our time.

The immense trmy of peddiers that had been struggling into town for several days was out in tull force. They did their best to anuse the dringing masses. The greatest number sold medals and badaes, and it was the fashion for them to cover the frants of their coats with their own wares until they seemed to sliverplate themselves. Others peddied flags, flageness, Harrison canes, spectures of the new White House herces, sandwiches, toy leg cabins and splanting wheels, patriotic handkerchiets, fruit, and half a dozen sorts of what were called official programmes. One peddier seemed to afford was tanasement by simply repeating this simple phrase. "Everything goes, such a day as this."

Among the ten million curious incidents of the sidewalk was this. There was a band of Johany O'Brien's heelers theoring for Harrison in the roadway. On a corner stood a tremondous fellow, as tall as any one in town, and with a front like a buil. He bawled out with a voice like a fog horn:

"Three cheers for Grover Cleveland, by thunder."

ith a voice like a fog horn: Three cheers for Grover Cleveland, by thun-

der."

One of the shivering and saturated men near pysaid. "You had better look out; you will get your head broken it you do that sort of thing."

The Democratic enthusiast turned and looked at his adviser, and then reared out his electers for Cleveland once again. Then he turned to the man who had warned him and said. "May be i will, but it won't be by any-body built like you." He was so big and flerence on the said was a dead of the said was a dead of the said was a dead of the said have molested him whatever he called out.

while the crowds were standing like drown-

he stepped into the carriage. She wore a Directoire gown of brown silk. Her face was radiant with smiles. While her husband and his successor were on their way through the rain-drenched streets she took her turn making her farowells with the household retinue. The servants assembled together down by the private entrance at the east end of the mansion. Many of them were so affected by the pathetic ceremony that tears welled from their eyes. Mrs. Felsom joined her daughter in wishing good fortune to all these faithful attendants.

HARRISON SWORN IN.

Prosident Harrison's nervousness caused by the persistence of the necole in comparing him with his ill-fated grandfather, must have been fed as a lire is with fuel by the fact that this 4th of March was proving so extraordinarily like the most momentous 4th of March in his grandfather's lifetime. He must have thought, as so many thousands of others have done to-day, of the misfortune that has come upon the country because of the obstinacy of those hair-splitting constitutional lawyers in Congress who have retarded the plan for shifting inauguration day to April 30. It was on April 30 that George Washington took the first eath ever administered in that highest office known to man. The plan has been to make that the day hereafter, but it has been killed in this session for the time being. The latter days of April are the lovellest in this city of all its lovely spring time, when that particular period is almost as fair as June time is in New York.

President Cleveland went straight to the President's room, where he examined and signed three appropriation bils, Mr. Benjamin Harrison became the guest of Levi P. Morton in the Vice-President's room, and while there fortified himself for the trying ordeal he was to pass through by draining a stiff glass of whiskey. Thus the two great men were occupied.

The reigning ill luck, which is called Harri-

to pass through by draining a stiff glass of whiskey. Thus the two great men were occupied.

The reigning ill luck, which is called Harrison's hoodoo, seemed to extend itself to every thing even remotely connected with the inauguration ecremonies. The people who had passes to the Capitol were everywhere met with thred, wet, and petulant understrappers, who buffeted them about and sent them trotting from one entrance to another until the very populace grew cross and pugnacious. The House of Representatives got itself into a tantrum over what it thought was the slight offered by the Senate in not keeping the passageway between the two Houses free from crowds. The Senate, in whose chamber the preliminary ceremonies were performed, managed to pass the day amfeably, but there was the very dickens to pay in its galleries. In the press gallery, for usuance, rich and selfish pleasure-seekers like Henry C. Rowen were allowed to crowd out working journalists. In the diplomatic gallery the retainers of the new Administration illed nearly all the seats. In short, the grave and reversal seigneurs were surrounded by overcrowded and discontented spectators, whose enjoyment of the day was ruined almost as soon as it began.

The Senate was in session, with all the mem-

crowded and discontented spectators, whose enloyment of the day was ruined almost as soon as it began.

The Senate was in session, with all the members on one side of the chamber packed two benind each desk. Among them were distinguished guests and friends, like Join A. J. Croswell, Frof. Langley of the Smithsonian, William Windom of the new Cabinet, and old Hannital Hamlin, the only living ex-Vice-President. President Intalls was in the chair, the personification of neatness and of a self-satisfaction that made it impossible for him to comprehend how greatly he had mismanaged the unfortunate affair of the unfortunate Senator from Virginia the night before. Though he sat there at one end of the aisle, and old door-keeper Bassett, whom Daniel Webster appointed as a page, stood at the other end, nothing formal was done between 10 o'clock and the very near neighborhood of noon.

Slowly the galleries filled with interesting people, and men of distinction icitered in upon the main floor, nodded to their friends, and sat down. William Pitt Kellegg was one of these, and Gen. Scofield, in all the glory of a blazing yellow sash, came to represent the army, of which he is the practical head and to show distinguished politeness to the spare, errect, almost engle-faced old gentleman by his side, in whom the multitude recognized the familiar form and features of Tecumsch Shorman.

EATHER TIME AT THE #LOCK.

While everyledy was discussing the toillets

There were about 40,000 souls in various military and political organizations, including the Grand Army, and, had it not been for the Harrison heedoe, they would have formed and the rest would have enjoyed a wonderful procession, one to be forever famous in the annals of our country. But it was a false hope that lured so many persons here, and that sent so many out of doors in this full in the storm. The hoodoo that pursued the formation of the Cabinet, and made the new President's life a burien, had entered into the weather with calletons purpose, and was not to be experised. At 9% of clock it began to rain ngain. It did not rain in its former leisurely way; it rained spitefully, it came arriving and pelting down, started by the raw wind. It was the kind of rain that forces its way into everything it touches, the kind that you feel in your bones.

My, how wretched Washington became in half an hour. The great sprawling stands that had been erected along Ponnsylvania avenue had seemed inviting vantage points, but now they became mere troughs to cated the rain. Some of them were officed by the record when he can be offering seats in their windows at lifty cents and \$1. saw the opportunity afforded by the rain. The storekeepers, who had been offering seats in their windows at lifty cents and \$1. saw the opportunity afforded by the rain. The storekeepers, who had been offering seats in their windows at lifty cents and \$1. saw the opportunity afforded by the storm, and raised their prices to \$5 a seat. There were two or three of the large seats and some remained aimost empty, but whether full or empty, they were depressing as seen in the rain. The storekeepers, who had been offering seats in their windows at lifty cents and \$1. saw the opportunity afforded by the storm, and raised their prices to \$5 a seat. There were two or three of the large seats and some remained aimost empty, but whether full or empty the state of the symbol seath of the storm, and raised their prices to \$5 a seat. There were two or three of th rose boutonniers. It was precisely the size of the only tuft of hair he had left on the top of his brow. It and the tuft of hair were each precisely of the size of a dollar. Then came in the Apollo Belvidere Gibsen of Maryland and Mr. Breekinridge of Kontucky, bravely bearing the dignity of an ancient lineage, and Father Time turned back the hands of the clock once more.

The through the digit of the clock ones more.

The two presidents Toditthen.

While the closely packed assemblage was electrified by a lightning-like whisher that the Presidents were coming, the form of Grover Cleveland appeared beneath the clock at the main eatrance. Mr. Cockreli of Missouri bent his arm at the moment and the President put his arm within it. So they strode along the main siste. Mr. Cleveland never looked better. There was nothing of fatigue in his face or in his gait. As usual he was without an ornament, in plain black brondcioth. He was escorted to a chair immediately under the Clerk's desk, and there he was lett for five minutes incing that onormous assemblage. All eyes were riveted upon him with a searching gaze. In return he swoot his own glands olly over the galleries. He was followed into the chamber by the members of his Cabinet, walkings two and two in this order: Fairebild and Bayard. Endicott and Whitney, Garland and Coleman, Vilas and Dickenson. They occupied eight of the ten high-backed chairs, corresponding to to those in which the Judges of the Supreme Court were seated. In the remaining two chairs sat Gens. Scholfeld and Sherman. The refiring Cabinet ministers were all freship hards and mighty handsome lot of men they were. The edge, to them. Mr. Bayard, did not obstruct the thought that leaped into man himsters were all freship hards all end of the present day.

Five minutes passed, and then down the side came Bengamin Harrison in the arm of George Frisbie flour. There emnot have been a Democrat present who did not admit is himself that the man about to step into Grover Cleveland's olace would well adorn that office, so far no process of the season and surroundings lent to him of the present day.

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SWEARING IN THE NEW SENATORS.

of the Senate and to add to the prospectivity of the Senate and to add to the prospectivity of the Senate and to add to the prospectivity of the Senate and to add to the prospectivity of the Senate. This was done by Secretary Microsk in aclear, ringing yoo in an was begin on the Senate. This was done by Secretary Microsk in aclear, ringing yoo in an was begin on the Senate. This was done by Secretary Microsk in aclear, ringing yoo in an was begin on the Senate. This was done by Secretary Microsk in aclear, ringing yoo in an was begin of the Senate. This was done by Secretary Microsk in a clear, the senate of the senate and the s

lous of Blaino's presence.

Almost at the same time a slender young man, with wavy black hair and a black moustache, hobbled into the Diplomatic gallery on crutchos. It was Walker Blaine, the next First Assistant Secretary of State. The present occurred that the secretary of State. canche, hobbied into the Piplomatic gallery on crutchos. It was whalker Blaine, the next First Assistant Secretary of State. The present occupant of that post, Mr. George I. Rives, sat on the first bench in the same gallery, lie is a handsome young blonde, a New York lawyer, and a cousin of Amelic Rives. In the next compartment of the gallery, which is called the box of the Royal Family, a long pew was left untenanted for Grover Cleveland's family. It was doomed to remain empty. With great sagasity the committee left three other pews, each capable of holding a dozen persons to be used by thirty-six of the members of the new President's family. Across the aisle from these was the Ingalls pew, made interesting by the presence of the pretty little daughters of the retring presiding officer. Down below, Senator Spooner, who is to be the new President's personal representative, attracted a good doal of attention when he was pointed out tostrangers. So did old Eli Saulsbury, who shares with John Sherman the distinction of being the most intellectually ripe-looking men in that powerful body.

A little stroke of business, now performed, helped pass along the time. The Chief Clerk of the House had retired a messenger from the House had retired a messenger

ities of the occasion to perform but made a mistake in performing it. He said he was instructed to deliver, and then corrected himself, and said he was instructed to announce that the President returned three bills. He was used to bringing in vetoes that he fell into the error of using the phrase by which vetoes are announced, aithough this time he brought three bills that the President had approved.

Another messenger announced that the House was ready to adjourn, and at the same time, there appeared in the saats set apart for the Representatives. Congressmen Cummings, Coggswell, S. V. White, and Joe Washington, It was understood that in order to get there Mr. Washington, the Tennessee member, had been colleged to knock down an impudent doorkeeper. Those gentiemen were followed in by the Diplomatic Corps, all blazing with gold and colors, and producing very much the effect that one sees at a comic opern when a scene of beautifully dressed ladies suddenly rush into view. The new military attaché of the German legation made a splendid impression. He is a handsome young giant of the build of Hermann, the tierman tenor. He was dressed entirely in white bearer cloth, with a gold sash across his broast. He carried what is called a pallasch, a straight sword, so tall that as he walked its tilt was almost at his broast. His dress was immaculate white cloth and produced a sensation. It was the uniform of a culrossior of the Truesian army. His samerion Count Ven Aryo Valley, the German minister, wore a coat whose whole front was a heavy and brilliant mass of yellow gold, shot with a delicate arbestue of black. He were a red sash and carried a cocked hat with a white plame, a dozen orders gittered on his breast. Thus is Bismarck trying to inspress us since the Samoan difficulties. The Chinese tripped in like so many women with their skirts about their hecks, and they kept their hals on, put as the Persians and the Turks keyt on their forzas. The Cocans wore dresses of changeable silk, whose ground tone was a deep rustle.

gold.
The members of the House were growding into their seats, Messis, McMillan, Kelly, and Bieckenridge of Arkansas came to formally report that interesting inet. They said the House was coming over. It was a treat to many strangers to see the famous Fig Iron Kelley, the is the father of the House, and is still black-haited, though white bearded. Garfield once asked Mr. Kelley to what he attributed his success, and the old orator replied. To the favor of a merciful groydence and a magnificent a merciful providence and a magnificent

the clock hands stood at twenty-five min-s to 12 when all the people on the floor and the galleries arose as one man. It is the temary tribute to the Surjeane Court, now reaching. The learned Junges, in their Tuliy guard the effles which he was about to onter. The Vice-President took his seat upon the platform, and the retiring President protection to be platform, and the retiring President protection to the platform, and the retiring President protection. The tearned Judges, in their sweeping, wide sleeved robes of slik, made a stately procession. First came Chief Justice Stately procession. First came Chief Justice Stately procession. First came Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Fuller and Justice Hardley and Justice Fuller and Justice Hardley and Justice Tied, then Justice Hardley and Justice Lamar, and last your service, the Chair assumed with difficult to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support the platform of the seature of support to the supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court, now an incommendation of support to the Supreme Court of supreme Court of support to the Supreme Court of support to the Supr

frage, which to-day he relinquishes with the profoundest gratitude for the honor of your resolution of commendation, and declares that the Sonate now stands adjourned sine die."

It was exactly noon by the falsilying clock of the chamber when Prosident Ingaits finished his speech, and, handlus the gave to Mr. Morton, wasked up the alise, looked nervously for a vacant seat in which to drop himself. There was none, and he stood in the alise a more prominent object than he cared to be. Three pages rushed from as many directions with came chairs, so that Mr. Ingalis was soon seated and leaning his arms upon an umbrella that a fourth page brought to him. The sight of that umbrella recalled to the minds of the assemblage the awful rain that was still beating venomously against the windows. Chaplain fluiter invoked the Picine presence, and Vice-resident Morton delivered his graceful inaugural speech, as follows:

"Sinarons: I shall enter on the discharge of the delicate and at times important duty of the position to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer, and therefore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have been alwars rendy to extend te the occupant of the chair. As prosiding officer of the Senate and of the continuister the rules of procedure with entire fairness and to tract every Senator with the courtesy and consideration for the latting and personal relations will prove on the string department of the chair. As prosiding officer of the Senate and to the original and personal relations will prove on the string renormal to the chair. As prosiding officer of the Senate and to the consideration due at all times to the representatives of great States in a legislative body. I hope that our duties will be discharged in a manner to maintain the dignity of the Senate and to add to the prosperity and happiness of this great nation."

The first official and personal relations will prove in the first of the senate and to add to the prosper THE NEW WHITE HOUSE LADIES.

The pews of the Harrison family were destined to be filled. The twelve conclioned descended upon that part of the gallery in a body, and created the greatest flutter of excitement of the morning. The whisper that they and come ran all around the gallery, and was followed by the stir of men and women rising and moving about to get a sood view of the men, women, and children, whose social and domestic affairs are henceforward to be discussed by the whole nation. It was probably an Indiana custom that the ladies introduced on this occasion for the first time at an inauguration. That was the custom of carrying cormous bouquets. The fact that they did so was the talk of the town the rest of the day. Mrs. Benj. Harrison had a bunch of filles of the valley big enough to fill the head of a barrel. Mrs. Russell Harrison carried a particular to the fill the head of a barrel of the Kill Harrison earried a particular beauties, a name for a large variety of pink reses. The lady of the White House looked wan and thred. She sat down between her eldest son, Russell, who were a big white badge, and her father, old Dominie Scott, who was very elaborately done up in a white silk muffler. Beyond these three sat Mrs. McKee, who was generally declared a beauty. She is tall and slender, and a downright brunette. Mrs. Levi F. Morton and her daughter sat benind the first row of Harrisons, and the President's tamily filled all the rest of the seats. Along with the McKee, came Senator Saunders and his wife, the parents of Russell Harrison and his wife.

THE PROCESSION TO THE EAST PRONT

THE PROCESSION TO THE EAST FEONT.

The Vice-President announced that the Senate having completed its organization it would proceed to the east front of the Capitol, where the President of the United States would be sworn in. The procession was then formed in the following order:

The Marshai of the District of Columbia.

A. A. Wilson, and the Marshai of the Supreme Court, J. M. Wright, the fron Hammbai Hamlin, ex-Vice-President of the United States: Chief Justice Foller, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; Col. Canaday, the Sergent-Aarms of the Senate: the Committee of Arrangements; Senators Hour, Collom, and Cockrell; President Cleveland and the Connection of the American of the Market Carlisio and General of the army and the Admiral of the navy, members of the House of Representatives, led by Ex-Speaker Carlisio and General others who had occupied seats in the Senate.

It is always intended that this procession shall be an exceedingly dismitled affair, but as a matter of fact, it is almost always a gigantic serumble, and that is what it was to-siny. Everybody except the Senators and the old and new officials rushed by different routes to try to head each other off, and secure the best seats possible. To-dny the rush was attended with several violent encounters between the doorkeepers and the public, At last the outer air was reached, and then the long lite of near recovered its dignity and moved slowly out into the driving rain upon the half-aere

A STEAMING MULTITUDE.

From that platform President Cleveland and Mr. Harrison looked down upon 60,000 or 70,000 men and women standing shoulder to shoulder in a mass that reached as far from side to side as the boundaries of Union Square. It is a question whether Union Square could possibly have held so many rersons, even were it rid of its trees and benches. The spitcial, slanting rain was beating down upon the heads of that patient mass. Only on the outer edges of the assemblage were any umbreilas raised. These profectors were all folled up and used as causes so as not to obstruct any man syiew. The beopte were all so sopping wet that they glistoned and chemical in the daylight. The strangest thing about the crowd was that it steamed, Stoom rese from the shoulders of the mea and women in clouds and as fast as they were blown away other clouds formed and chased after them. In the distance beyond the set-of derby hats and boanets was seen the religious of brass instruments and the procession waiting to start.

The multitude cheered while Grover Gieve-A STEAMING MULTITUDE.

that denoted the head of the procession waiting to start.

The multitude cheered while Grever Gieve-land head his umbreds over the head of Bensamin harrison. The people on the platformenial see nothing by reas not their own umbredlas. They rapidly fell back into the Caditol in great numbers, while others scrambled over the chairs and formed a compact little mass around the two men. A mass so commet that when Mrs. Harrison and her daughter and daughter-in-law came out with fen. Truey and Col. Shepard, they could not get into the crowd. Mrs. Morton and her daughter fire the were there also, but the younger lady became faint, and had to be taken bick to the Capitol.

Benjamin Harrison, in plain sight of the cheering multitude, turned to Chief Justice Fuller and took the oath of effect, When he kissed the Efficie the multitude broke out again in load applause. After that the rain-drenehed people scattered so fast that the crowd unight be said to have melted away like fee in a furnace. At no time was it half as big as the assemblace which saw Grover Cleveland sworn in. But Cleveland was sworn in on a tenutiful day. After the oath was administered, the President turned to address himself to the people. Mr. Cleveland steaded back, and Sergeant-at-Arms Canada Idea had back and Sergeant-at-Arms Canada Idea had been and Sergeant-at-Arms Canada Idea had been as possible, but that he was noverthe-TAKING THE DATE.

less, drenched. He said he hoped the press would urge the proposed change of date for fu-ture inaugurations.

## The Innugural Address Washington, March 4 .- There is no Con-

stitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the eath of office in the presenco of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the selemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant-the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defence and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth and station nor the power of combina-tions shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public pur-My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the peo ple covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the Constitution and the union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each, to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly in covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almights God, that He will give to me wisdom, strength, and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace. This occasion derives peculiar interest from

the fact that the Presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York. where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote, Our people have already worthily observed the contennials of the Declaration of Independence. of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the iConstitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great

ing power in the hearts and over the lives of our recode. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere. and largely better than they were here 100 years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovprefighty to the general Government effected by the adoption of the Constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reenforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a " more perect union." The merchant, the ship master, and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that com mercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their shops, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of dis criminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defence of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. The revival at the end of the cen tury of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic indus tries and the defence of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an in eident worthy of attention.

It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made. ernment will seek to establish colonial deas now, that its benefits innred to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time, sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States, But for this there was no reason why the cot ton producing States should not have led or walked abroast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with l'ennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting farnace and the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. the depths of the earth as well as in the skymen were made free and material things be came our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been elim insted from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the peo-

people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diver-sified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new nine, furnace, and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory.

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Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities? Hook hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unifica-tion of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises he farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fall to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises, which have recently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would cour-ageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult, by friendy instruction and cooperation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national Administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government, At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrasy conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which

administration should be uniform and count, making with a love of a bounct, matched by the continuous of the battle of Vorktown, and of the adoption of the latter of the constitution of the second great of the latter of the constitution of the second great of the latter of the latt ments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts.

It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety, which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western senboards should be dominated by any European Government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall, in the future as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expeet us to look kindly upon any project that would leave 'us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment,

We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to pendencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, the interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in al countries and in many of the islands of the sea demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coal ing stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will fee free to obtain only by means that do not in any

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Mr. Thomas L. James. Ex Postmaster teneral, writes in Scribeers Magazine for March a history of the railway mail service which we wish that every business man in the country, as well as every student of government, would read and ponder.

Editorial, N. F. Epc., Post. — 44: